Treatise of Mass Restoration Mechanism in Newly Formed Electrons Independent from that of Charge Restoration

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Introduction

Although neutrinos have a limited mass and although they are responsible for the restoration of charge to photons during the reintegration process of a photon into an electron cloud in a photovoltaic process, they may not be sufficient to account for the mass restoration of photons during the process of photoelectric conversion.

Proximity of a photon to the neutrino field of one or more protons, as has been previously described by this author, results in the restoration of electric charge. These neutrinos do more to convey electrical charge than they do to convey mass, which is not to say that zero Higgs are conveyed by neutrinos during this process.

A discrete theorem is required to explain how mass is restored to photons in a photovoltaic process from that which explains the restoration of electrical charge.

Abstract

Although we have only recently learned of the process of mass-shedding which takes place during an electron-to-photon conversion event; a process driven by accelerated axis spin leading to Higgs expulsion linked to magnetic exertion; we must also explain how it is that mass is re-assumed by newly formed electrons which are introduced to electron clouds as photons in photovoltaic processes.

The answer to this question lies buried in previous landmark theoretical work by this author from 19 August 2021 in which the dynamics of Contortion-Constriction Bose-Einstein Condensates (which when entangled with other atoms form an Einstein-Rosen Bridge) are described. In that publication, it was explained how asymmetric Higgs fields can be created as the result of heavy and light atomic weight elements being combined in molecules contorted in specific ways in order to create molecules with broad temporal footprints. In this hypothesis, electrons serve as convectors of Higgs Bosons which originate in meson streams (which are of a constant nature) flowing between protons (resulting in neutron formation) in a nucleus and flowing within individual protons, as well. The extent to which heavy and light elements are collocated and the exact physical structure of a molecule determines the efficiency, in such a scheme, with which Higgs are drawn away from heavier elements' protons and toward the protons of the lighter elements.

Although few revelations could be more profound than the existence and nature of variable temporal footprints in physical matter, a secondary implication of such a dynamic is that new electrons get their mass and electrical charge through two entirely different mechanisms, both of which are attributable to the presence of one or more protons.

When a forming electron begins to undergo the process of conversion from being a photon to being an electron, it must accrue both charge and mass. This is not an instantaneous process and although both charge and mass are accrued simultaneously in photoelectric conversion, that does not necessarily mean that this reacquisition of charge and mass are driven by a single influence as many physicists assume. A photon may garner, when in positively charged zones which tend to sit on the east/west magnetic faces of other electrons, neutrinos inbound for (or "intended for") other electrons. In so doing, they accumulate charge and a small amount of mass and experience a curvature in their angular momentum, pulling them into an orbit whereas a photon tends to travel in a straight line.

Once traveling along this curved pathway and more or less "in orbit," over a period of time on the order of attoseconds, Higgs are convected to the new electron by way of the Higgs Field of the protons, which emanates upward from the nucleus. Although Higgs would reach a nascent electron with or without the aid of other electrons, the presence of other electrons increases the rate at which Higgs are transported intra-atomically. Much as with electrical charge, the other electrons act as sources of Higgs as much as the protons do, which is only reasonable to conclude as electrons have mass. Rather than this mass being an innate quality and with the mass carriers being "locked into" to particles (like sand in a jar,) mass is much more like energy in a voltage cell which can be released or absorbed. Different types of particles have maximum carrying capacities for both mass and charge based upon their own properties, but that does not mean that these particles have the same mass and charge at all times and under all conditions. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that, independent of other factors such as localized charge positivity within electron clouds, *photoelectric conversion in atoms with multiple electrons happens on a faster timescale than conversion in positively charged hydrogen.*

Locally positive zones within electron clouds are conducive to this process of conversion for multiple reasons. For one, the absence of other electrons in the immediate area around the new electron reduces the likelihood of a photon being "knocked out of orbit" before it can cement itself as an electron. For another, the relative magnetic orientation of the other electrons result in an increased rate of neutrino influx in those zones. As for the mass-restoration aspect, electrons behave in much the same manner as a fluid in a conductive medium in an application such as radiator heating. In radiator heating, water is made to occupy a maximal volume of space with maximal surface area of the radiator in contact with the surrounding air. When we think of a Higgs Field, we may consider the difference in heating efficiency between an exposed heating coil of an electric stove-top and a water-filled radiator designed specifically to heat large areas efficiently. In order for a photon to be likely to gain a permanent

place in an electron cloud, positively charged zones must be created through dynamical relationships with nearby atoms and molecules (ibid.,) but it certainly helps when the individual atoms themselves have configurations of electrons which act as efficient conductive media through which Higgs may be efficiently delivered to new electrons. The faster this happens, the less likely it is that a new electron will be knocked out of orbit prior to full restoration of mass.

Conclusion

Although secondary to the importance the ability to create positively charged zones in photovoltaic applications, understanding mass restoration dynamics and how they contrast with charge restoration dynamics is important for advancing physics generally as well as advancing photovoltaic technology, specifically.